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(54) **Toughened hot melt adhesive composition for book casemaking.**

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(73) Proprietor: **National Starch and Chemical Investment Holding Corporation**
501 Silverside Road
Wilmington, Delaware 19809(US)

(72) Inventor: **Flanagan, Thomas P.**
236 Piazza di Luna
Venice Florida 34285(US)

(74) Representative: **Hagemann, Heinrich, Dr. et al**
Patentanwälte
Hagemann & Kehl
Postfach 860329
D-81630 München (DE)

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Description

The present invention is directed to a process for the production of a case or cover for a hard bound book utilizing a specific class of toughened hot melt pressure sensitive adhesives.

5 Casemaking is a series of carefully synchronized procedures for making the cover of a hard bound book. In general, the material that will form the outer covering of the book, in precut or continuous web form, is coated with adhesive, passed along a conveyer under boards which have been precut to the exact size of the finished book cover, the boards are dropped in place and a center strip is laid down between the boards. If the cloth was not precut, it is then cut and, in either case, a portion of the cloth extends about
10 127/203.2th mm (5/8th inch) around the perimeter of the cover boards. This extension is then folded over the boards in a two step "turning-in" process with the sides folded first and the end folded to lap over the sides.

The adhesive used in order to construct the book cover or book case must possess certain critical properties. Because the operation is a multi-step one, the adhesive chosen must have a relatively long period of aggressive tack so as to retain sufficient tack to instantly hold down the folded extensions without
15 allowing them to spring back during the turning-in step. In addition to its aggressive tack, the adhesive selected must have good machining properties, and it should be able to adhere a wide variety of case stock materials. Furthermore, once the case is formed, the adhesive must not penetrate the stock which would ruin the cover nor may it be affected by moisture, which could cause warping of the cover.

20 Heretofore animal glues have been the principal adhesives used for casemaking. These adhesives are, however, sensitive to moisture and are restricted in their use to a limited range of cover stocks. While some attempts have been made to use ethylene vinyl acetate hot melt adhesives that have been specially formulated to extend their open time, these adhesives have not met with success on a commercial scale.

EP-A-0 234 232 discloses a case for a hard cover book formed by bonding the cover boards to the
25 book cover stock using a hot melt pressure sensitive adhesive composition comprising: a) 20 to 35% by weight of an A-B-A block or A-B-A-B-A-B multi-block copolymer where the A component is styrene and the B component is butadiene or hydrogenated butadiene and the copolymer contains at least 28 parts styrene per 100 parts copolymer; b) 45 to 70% by weight of a compatible tackifying resin; c) 5 to 30% by weight of a plasticizing oil; d) 0 to 5% by weight of a petroleum derived wax; and e) 0.1 to 2% by weight of a
30 stabilizer.

We have now found that toughened pressure sensitive hot melt compositions prepared adhesives which comprise a substantially radial styrene-butadiene block copolymer, the copolymer having a styrene content greater than about 35% by weight, a modulus at 300% elongation of at least 4.5 MPa and a solution viscosity less than about 1000 mPa.s (1000 cps) are particularly useful in the casemaking operations.

35 Thus, the present invention is directed to a case or cover for a hand bound book formed by bonding the cover boards to the book cover stock using a hot melt pressure sensitive adhesive composition comprising:

- a) 10 to 40% by weight of a substantially radial styrene-butadiene block copolymer, the copolymer having a styrene content greater than about 35% by weight, a modulus at 300% elongation of at least 4.5 MPa and a solution viscosity less than about 1000 mPa.s (1000 cps);
- 40 b) 20 to 65% by weight of a compatible tackifying resin;
- c) 0.1 to 4% by weight stabilizer; and
- d) the remainder up to 60% by weight comprising a plasticizing oil.

The block copolymers useful herein are comprised of styrene and butadiene blocks arranged in a substantially radial configuration and contain at least 35%, and generally up to about 50%, by weight of the
45 styrene moiety. Of greater significance however, the copolymers selected should exhibit a modulus at 300% elongation of at least about 4.5 MPa and a solution viscosity less than about 1000 mPa.s (1000 cps) (25% in toluene at 23°C using a Brookfield viscometer). These copolymers may be prepared using methods taught, for example, in US-A-3,239,478; 3,427,269; 3,700,633; 3,753,936 and 3,932,327. Alternatively they are available from Shell Chemical Co. under the trademark Kraton DX1122 (37% styrene, modulus of 4.8 MPa, viscosity 670 mPa.s (670 cps)) and from Eni Chem Americas (Agip USA Inc.) as Europrene SOL T 162LW/1 (40% styrene, modulus of 5.0 MPa, viscosity 750 mPa.s (750 cps)) or SOL T 162 LW/2 (40% styrene, modulus of 4.6 MPa, viscosity 640 mPa.s (640 cps)). While the optimum amounts of the copolymer used in the adhesive will vary depending on the end use application, the copolymer will be present in the adhesive formulation at levels of 10 to 40% by weight, preferably 15 to 25% by weight.

55 The tackifying resins useful in the adhesive compositions can be hydrocarbon resins, hydrogenated hydrocarbon resins, synthetic polyterpenes, rosin esters, natural polyterpenes, and the like. More particularly, the useful tackifying resins include any compatible resins or mixtures thereof such as (1) natural and modified rosins such, for example, as gum rosin, wood rosin, tall oil rosin, distilled rosin, hydrogenated

rosin, dimerized rosin, and polymerized rosin; (2) glycerol and pentaerythritol esters of natural and modified rosins, such, for example as the glycerol ester of pale, wood rosin, the glycerol ester of hydrogenated rosin, the glycerol ester of polymerized rosin, the pentaerythritol ester of hydrogenated rosin, and the phenolic-modified pentaerythritol ester of rosin; (3) copolymers and terpolymers of natured terpenes, e.g. styrene/terpene and alpha methyl styrene/terpene; (4) polyterpene resins having a softening point, as determined by ASTM method E28-58T, of from 80 to 150 °C; the latter polyterpene resins generally resulting from the polymerization of terpene hydrocarbons, such as the bicyclic monoterpene known as pinene, in the presence of Friedel-Crafts catalysts at moderately low temperatures; also included are the hydrogenated polyterpene resins; (5) phenolic modified terpene resins and hydrogenated derivatives thereof such, for example, as the resin product resulting from the condensation, in an acidic medium, of a bicyclic terpene and a phenol; (6) aliphatic petroleum hydrocarbon resins having a Ball and Ring softening point of from 70 to 135 °C.; the latter resins resulting from the polymerization of monomers consisting of primarily of olefins and diolefins; also included are the hydrogenated aliphatic petroleum hydrocarbon resins; (7) aromatic petroleum hydrocarbon resins and the hydrogenated derivatives thereof; and (8) alicyclic petroleum hydrocarbon resins and the hydrogenated derivatives thereof. Mixtures of two or more of the above described tackifying resins may be required for some formulations. The tackifier is used in amounts of 20 to 65% by weight.

The remainder (up to 60% by weight) of the hot melt adhesive comprises at least one oil diluent. Suitable plasticizing or extending oils include not only the usual plasticizing oils but also olefin oligomers and low molecular weight polymers as well as vegetable and animal oil and their derivatives. The petroleum derived oils which may be employed are relatively high boiling materials containing only a minor proportion of aromatic hydrocarbons (preferably less than 30% and, more particularly, less than 15% by weight of the oil). Alternatively, the oil may be totally non-aromatic. The oligomers may be polypropylenes, polybutenes, hydrogenated polyisoprene, hydrogenated polybutadiene, or the like having average molecular weights between 350 and 10,000. Among the applicable stabilizers or antioxidants included herein are high molecular weight hindered phenols and multifunctional phenols such as sulfur and phosphorous-containing phenols. Hindered phenols are well known to those skilled in the art and may be characterized as phenolic compounds which also contain sterically bulky radicals in close proximity to the phenolic hydroxyl group thereof. In particular, tertiary butyl groups generally are substituted onto the benzene ring in at least one of the ortho positions relative to the phenolic hydroxy group. The presence of these sterically bulky substituted radicals in the vicinity of the hydroxyl group serves to retard its stretching frequency and, correspondingly, its reactivity; this steric hindrance thus providing the phenolic compound with its stabilizing properties. Representative hindered phenols include: 1,3,5-trimethyl 2,4,6-tris (3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzyl)-benzene; pentaerythritol tetrakis-3(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionate; n-octadecyl-3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl-propionate; 4,4'-methylenebis (2,6-tert-butylphenol); 4,4'-thiobis (6-tert-butyl-o-cresol); 2,6-di-tertbutylphenol; 6-(4-hydroxyphenoxy)-2,4-bis(n-octylthio)-1,3,5-triazine; di-n-octadecyl 3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxy-benzylphosphonate; 2-(n-octylthio)ethyl 3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxy-benzoate; and sorbitol hexa[3-(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-propionate]. The stabilizer is present in amounts of 0.1 to 4% by weight, preferably less than about 2%.

Optional additives may be incorporated into the hot melt compositions in order to modify certain properties thereof. Among these additives may be included colorants such as titanium dioxide; and fillers such as talc and clay, etc. as well as minor amounts (e.g. less than about 5%) of a petroleum derived wax.

These hot melt adhesive compositions may be formulated using techniques known in the art. An exemplary procedure involves placing approximately half of the total tackifying resin concentration in a jacketed mixing kettle, preferably in a jacketed heavy duty mixer of the Baker-Perkins or Day type, which is equipped with rotors and thereupon raising the temperature to a range of from 121.11 °C to 176.67 °C (250 ° to 350 °F.), the precise temperature utilized depending on the melting point of the particular tackifying resins. When the resin has melted, stirring is initiated and the block polymer and stabilizer are added together with any optional additives whose presence may be desired, the addition of the latter components being extended over a prolonged period in order to avoid the formation of lumps. Mixing and heating are continued until a smooth, homogeneous mass is obtained whereupon the remainder of the tackifying resin and the oil are thoroughly and uniformly admixed therewith. The resultant hot melt adhesives are generally produced with an oil in bulk form and packaged in release coated tube or boxes.

In the following illustrative examples all parts are given by weight and all temperatures in degrees Celsius unless otherwise noted.

EXAMPLE I

The following example illustrates the preparation of adhesives of the invention in formulations suitable for use in the bookbinding industry as discussed above.

5 In preparing the following samples, a heavy duty mixer which had been heated to 150 °C and which was equipped with a stirring paddle was charged with half of the tackifying resin. After melting of the resins, stirring was then initiated whereupon the block copolymers and the antioxidants were added slowly. Heating and stirring were continued until a homogeneous mass was obtained whereupon the remainder of the tackifying resin and the oil were admixed therewith. The molten mixture was then poured into a siliconized
10 paper tube and cooled to room temperature.

Adhesives were prepared from the materials and amounts shown in Table I using the general procedure described above. Viscosity measurements were determined using a Brookfield viscometer (Spindle 27) at 162.78 °C (325 °F). The adhesives were subjected to the following tests to determine the heat resistance of the adhesive under a constant load and static stress and elevated temperature.

15 The adhesive was heated to 160 °C (320 °F) and a lamination of kraft paper was made using heated rollers. The adhesive thickness was 1.27 mm (50 mil) and the bonds having an adhesive area of one square inch. The bonds were aged overnight at 22.22 °C (72 °F) and 50% RH. The peel mode samples were then hung in a 40.56 °C (105 °F) oven using 300 g/25.4 mm (300 gram/inch) weights. The time at which the bond failed was noted as was the mode of failure.

20 The tensile strength of the hot melt adhesive was determined on samples cast from the hot melts and molded in silicone rubber molds into the shape of dog bones . After cooling, the dog bone shaped specimens were removed from the mold and tested using an Instron Tensile Tester. The force required to start to stretch the specimen is recorded as the "tensile yield", the force required to break the specimen as "tensile break". This procedure also provides a measurement of percent elongation, which is the percent-
25 age stretch of the hot melt sample at the point of rupture in obtaining the ultimate tensile strength.

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TABLE I

Sample	Polymer	Amount	Resin	Amount	Oil	Tensile Strength (MPa)			K/K (h)	Viscosity (mPa.s)
						Y	U	U		
1	DX1122X	23	Permalyne 305	(1) 59	18	0.06	1.17		3-1/2	2975
2	Sol T162 LW/2	23	Permalyne 305	59	18	0.09	1.27		6-1/2	3365
3	Stereon 840A	23	Permalyne 305	59	18	0.04	0.59		3-1/2	2915
4	DX1122X	23	Permalyne 305	57	20	0.05	1.16		5-1/2	2950
5	Firestone SR 7360	(3) 23	Permalyne 305	57	20	0.04	0.86		2-1/2	2525
6	DX1122X	21	ECR 149B	(4) 60	19	0.05	1.17		2	2400
7	Sol T162 LW/2	21	ECR 149B	60	19	0.07	1.27		2-3/4	2420
8	Stereon 840A	21	ECR 149B	60	19	0.04	0.62		3-1/2	2470
9	DX1122X	15	ECR 149A	(5) 30	25					
			ECR 149B	30		0.03	0.82		1	760
10	Stereon 840A	21	ECR 149A	30	19					
			ECR 149B	30		0.05	0.72		5-1/3	2630
11	Stereon 840A	15	ECR 149A	30	25					
			ECR 149B	30		0.02	0.38		1-2/3	685
12	DX1122X	21	ECR 149A	30	19					
			ECR 149B	30		0.07	1.3		7-1/4	3010
13	DX1122X	15	Kristalex	(6) 8	25					
			ECR 149B	52		0.04	1.14		8-3/4	570
14	Sol T162 LW/2	15	Kristalex	8	25					
			ECR 149B	52		0.04	1.22		6-1/4	805
15	Firestone SR 7360	15	Kristalex	8	25					
			ECR 149B	52		0.03	0.73		3-1/4	765

TABLE I (continued)

Sample	Polymer	Amount	Resin	Amount	Oil	Tensile Strength (MPa)		K/K (h)	Viscosity (mPa.s)
						Y	U		
16	Stereon 840A	15	Kristalex ECR 149B	8 52	25	0.03	0.59	2-1/4	690
17	DX1122X	15	Kristalex ECR 149A	8 52	25	0.06	1.24	25	1025
18	DX1122X	21	M 105 (7)	60	19	.06	1.19	16	2310
19	SOL T162X Lw/2	21	M 105	60	19	.08	1.39	16	2320
20	Stereon 840A	21	M 105	60	19	.04	0.83	4-1/2	2450
21	Stereon 840A	21	Res D2105 (8)	60	19	.05	0.91	20-1/2	2470
22	Stereon 840A	22.5	Res D2105	60	17.5	.06	1.06	40	2950
23	SOL T168	22.5	Res D2105	60	17.5	.06	1.32	82	3535
24	SOL T168	18	Res D2105	60	22	.02	0.85	4-1/2	1390
25	DX1122X	18	Res D2105	60	22	.04	1.14	32-1/3	935
26	DX1122X	15	Res D2105	60	22*(9)	.03	0.98	8	600

(1) Permalyn 305 is a pentaerythritol ester of rosin from Hercules

(2) Stereon 840A is a styrene butadiene multi-block copolymer containing 43% styrene, having a modulus of 2.4 MPa and a solution viscosity of 650 mPa.s (650 cps.) from Firestone

(3) Firestone SR 7360 is a styrene-butadiene polymer containing 43% styrene, having a modulus at 300% elongation of 3.7 MPa and a solution viscosity of 990 mPa.s (990 cps.)

(4) ECR 149B is an aliphatic/aromatic C₅/C₉ resin from Exxon (95°C)

(5) ECR 149A is an aliphatic/aromatic C₅/C₉ resin from Exxon (softening pt. 105°C)

(6) Kristalex 5140 is an alpha methyl styrene resin from Hercules (140°C)

(7) M 105 is a styrenated terpene resin from Reichhold

(8) Res D2105 is a styrenated terpene resin from Hercules

(9) Also contained 3 parts ECR 143H, a liquid aliphatic tackifying resin available from Exxon

The testing results of Samples 1-8 show significantly higher ultimate tensile strength of the adhesives of the present invention when contrasted with presently commercially utilized adhesive compositions containing similar amounts of raw materials.

Sample 9 shows that it is possible to use less polymer to obtain a lower viscosity adhesive without sacrifice of tensile strength. (Compare to Sample 11 prepared with 15 parts Stereon). Note however the

product did suffer with respect to Kraft/Kraft adhesive and hence would not be readily useful for certain end use applications where stringent heat resistance values are required.

Samples 12, 13 and 14 show results similar to those of Sample 9, additionally overcoming the deficiency of Sample 9 with respect to heat resistance by use of a different tackifier system.

5 Sample 17 shows a further formulation according to the invention using a different tackifying system. Note, in particular, the high heat resistance value.

Samples 18 through 26 again show the improved heat resistance and ultimate tensile strength achieved using adhesive compositions of the invention as contrasted to conventionally employed Stereon containing adhesive systems with Samples 24, 25 and 26, also showing that lower levels of the Kraton D1122X may be
10 used to obtain lower viscosity products without sacrifice to the tensile strength.

All of samples 1-22, on testing, gave entirely cohesive modes of failure in the Kraft to Kraft heat resistance test, i.e., adhesive residue was observed on both substrates after bond failure.

The resultant adhesives may be used in casemaking operations to bond the cover boards to the cover stock. The cover board or binders board are generally chip board that has been compressed to give a high
15 bursting strength board, sometimes designated chestnut cover board. As noted previously, the hot melt adhesives used herein allow production of cases without limitation to the type of cover stock or cloth used. Thus, the book cover fabric chosen may include paper cloth, woven fabric, pyroxylin, vinyl or other resin impregnated or coated fabric. In addition a synthetic material comprising a spunbonded olefin of high density polyethylene fibers available from E. I. DuPont de Nemours and Co., Inc. under the tradename
20 Tyvec may be used.

Claims

1. A case for a hard cover book formed by bonding the cover boards to the book cover stock using a hot
25 melt pressure sensitive adhesive composition comprising:
 - a) 10 to 40% by weight of a substantially radial styrene-butadiene block copolymer, the copolymer having a styrene content greater than about 35% by weight, a modulus at 300% elongation of at least 4.5 MPa and a solution viscosity less than about 1000 mPa.s (1000 cps);
 - b) 20 to 65% by weight of a compatible tackifying resin;
 - 30 c) 0.1 to 4% by weight stabilizer; and
 - d) the remainder up to 60% by weight comprising a plasticizing oil.
2. The case of Claim 1 wherein the tackifier in the hot melt adhesive composition is any compatible resin or mixture thereof selected from the group consisting of (1) natural and modified rosins; (2) glycerol
35 and pentaerythritol esters of natural and modified rosins; (3) copolymers and terpolymers of natural terpenes; (4) polyterpene resins having a softening point, as determined by ASTM method E28-58T, of from 80° to 150° C; (5) phenolic modified terpene resins and hydrogenated derivatives thereof; (6) aliphatic petroleum hydrocarbon resins having a Ball and Ring softening point of from 70° to 135° C.; (7) aromatic petroleum hydrocarbon resins and the hydrogenated derivatives thereof; and (8) alicyclic
40 petroleum hydrocarbon resins and the hydrogenated derivatives thereof.
3. The case of Claim 1 wherein the cover board is chestnut cover board.
4. The case of Claim 1 wherein the cover stock is selected from the group consisting of paper cloth,
45 woven fabric, pyroxylin, vinyl impregnated on coated stock and spun bonded high density polyethylene.
5. In a process for the production of a book case wherein the cover boards are bonded to the cover stock, the improvement which comprises using a hot melt pressure sensitive adhesive comprising:
 - a) 10 to 40% by weight of a substantially radial styrene-butadiene block copolymer, the copolymer
50 having a styrene content greater than about 35% by weight, a modulus at 300% elongation of at least 4.5 MPa and a solution viscosity less than about 1000 mPa.s (1000 cps);
 - b) 20 to 65% by weight of a compatible tackifying resin;
 - c) 0.1 to 4% by weight stabilizer; and
 - d) the remainder up to 60% by weight comprising a plasticizing oil.
- 55 6. The process of Claim 5 wherein the cover board is chestnut cover board.

7. The process of Claim 5 wherein the cover stock is selected from the group consisting of paper cloth, woven fabric, pyroxylin, vinyl impregnated or coated stock and spun bonded high density polyethylene.

Patentansprüche

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1. Einband für ein hartgebundenes Buch, gebildet durch Verbinden der Einbandkartons mit dem Bucheinbandgrundmaterial unter Verwendung einer druckempfindlichen Heißschmelzklebstoffzusammensetzung, die umfaßt:

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- a) 10 bis 40 Gew.-% eines im wesentlichen radialen Styrol-Butadien-Bockcopolymers, das einen Styrolgehalt von mehr als etwa 35 Gew.-%, einen Modul bei 300 % Dehnung von mindestens 4,5 MPa und eine Lösungviskosität von weniger als etwa 1000 mPa.s (1000 cps) aufweist,
- b) 20 bis 65 Gew.-% eines kompatiblen klebrigmachenden Harzes,
- c) 0,1 bis 4 Gew.-% Stabilisator und
- d) wobei der Rest bis zu 60 Gew.-% ein plastifizierendes Öl umfaßt.

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2. Einband nach Anspruch 1, worin der Klebrigmacher in der Heißschmelzklebstoffzusammensetzung irgendein kompatibles Harz oder eine Mischung davon ist, ausgewählt aus der Gruppe, die aus (1) natürlichen und modifizierten Naturharzen, (2) Glycerol- und Pentaerythritolestern natürlicher und modifizierter Naturharze, (3) Copolymeren und Terpolymeren natürlicher Terpene, (4) Polyterpenharzen mit einem Erweichungspunkt, bestimmt nach der ASTM-Methode E28-58T, von 80 bis 150 °C, (5) phenolmodifizierten Terpenharzen und hydrierten Derivaten davon, (6) aliphatischen Erdölkohlenwasserstoffharzen mit einem Kugel- und Ring-Erweichungspunkt von 70 bis 135 °C, (7) aromatischen Erdölkohlenwasserstoffharzen und den hydrierten Derivaten davon und (8) alicyclischen Erdölkohlenwasserstoffharzen und den hydrierten Derivaten davon besteht.

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3. Einband nach Anspruch 1, worin der Einbandkarton Kastanieneinbandkarton ist.

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4. Einband nach Anspruch 1, worin das Einbandgrundmaterial ausgewählt ist aus der Gruppe, die aus Papierstoff, Gewebe, Pyroxylin, vinylimprägniertem oder -beschichtetem Grundmaterial und hochdichtem Spinnvliespolyethylen besteht.

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5. Verbessertes Verfahren zur Herstellung eines Bucheinbandes, worin die Einbandkartons mit dem Einbandgrundmaterial verbunden werden, das die Verwendung einer druckempfindlichen Heißschmelzklebstoffzusammensetzung beinhaltet, die umfaßt:

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- a) 10 bis 40 Gew.-% eines im wesentlichen radialen Styrol-Butadien-Bockcopolymers, das einen Styrolgehalt von mehr als etwa 35 Gew.-%, einen Modul bei 300 % Dehnung von mindestens 4,5 MPa und eine Lösungsviskosität von weniger als etwa 1000 mPa.s (1000 cps) aufweist,
- b) 20 bis 65 Gew.-% eines kompatiblen klebrigmachenden Harzes,
- c) 0,1 bis 4 Gew.-% Stabilisator und
- d) wobei der Rest bis zu 60 Gew.-% ein plastifizierendes Öl umfaßt.

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6. Verfahren nach Anspruch 5, worin der Einbandkarton Kastanieneinbandkarton ist.

7. Verfahren nach Anspruch 5, worin das Einbandgrundmaterial ausgewählt ist aus der Gruppe, die aus Papierstoff, Gewebe, Pyroxylin, vinylimprägniertem oder -beschichtetem Grundmaterial und hochdichtem Spinnvliespolyethylen besteht.

Revendications

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1. Couverture pour un livre à plats rigides, formée en liant les cartons des plats de couverture à la matière de base de la couverture du livre au moyen d'une composition d'adhésif thermofusible sensible à la pression comprenant :

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- a) 10 à 40 % en poids d'un copolymère séquencé styrène-butadiène essentiellement radial, le copolymère ayant une teneur en styrène supérieure à environ 35 % en poids, un module à 300 % d'allongement au moins égal à 4,5 MPa et une viscosité en solution inférieure à environ 1000 mPa.s (1000 cps) ;
- b) 20 à 65 % en poids d'une résine d'adhésivité compatible ;
- c) 0,1 à 4 % en poids d'un stabilisant ; et

d) le reste, jusqu'à 60 % en poids, comprenant une huile plastifiante.

2. Couverture suivant la revendication 1, dans laquelle l'agent d'adhésivité dans la composition d'adhésif thermofusible consiste en n'importe quelle résine compatible ou mélange de résines compatibles, choisi dans le groupe consistant en (1) des colophanes naturelles et modifiées ; (2) des esters de glycérol et de pentaérythritol de colophanes naturelles et modifiées ; (3) des copolymères et terpolymères de terpènes naturels ; (4) des résines polyterpéniques ayant un point de ramollissement, tel qu'il est déterminé par le procédé ASTM E28-58T, de 80 à 150 °C ; (5) des résines terpéniques à modification phénolique et leurs dérivés hydrogénés ; (6) des résines hydrocarbonées aliphatiques dérivées du pétrole ayant un point de ramollissement par la méthode bille et anneau de 70 à 135 °C ; (7) des résines hydrocarbonées aromatiques dérivées du pétrole et leurs dérivés hydrogénés ; et (8) des résines hydrocarbonées alicycliques dérivées du pétrole et leurs dérivés hydrogénés.
3. Couverture suivant la revendication 1, dans laquelle le carton de plat est un carton marron de plat.
4. Couverture suivant la revendication 1, dans laquelle la matière de base des plats est choisie dans le groupe consistant en une toile de liber, une étoffe tissée, la pyroxyline, une étoffe de base imprégnée ou revêtue avec une résine vinylique et un polyéthylène haute densité non tissé.
5. Dans un procédé de production d'une couverture de livre dans lequel les cartons des plats de couverture sont liés à la matière de base de la couverture, le perfectionnement qui consiste à utiliser un adhésif thermofusible sensible à la pression comprenant :
 - a) 10 à 40 % en poids d'un copolymère séquencé styrène-butadiène essentiellement radial, le copolymère ayant une teneur en styrène supérieure à environ 35 % en poids, un module à 300 % d'allongement égal à au moins 4,5 MPa et une viscosité en solution inférieure à environ 1000 mPa.s (1000 cps) ;
 - b) 20 à 65 % en poids d'une résine d'adhésivité compatible ;
 - c) 0,1 à 4 % en poids d'un stabilisant ; et
 - d) le reste, jusqu'à 60 % en poids, comprenant une huile plastifiante.
6. Procédé suivant la revendication 5, dans lequel le carton de plat de couverture consiste en carton marron de couverture.
7. Procédé suivant la revendication 5, dans lequel la matière de base des plats de couverture est choisie dans le groupe consistant en une toile de liber, une étoffe tissée, la pyroxyline, une étoffe de base imprégnée ou revêtue avec une résine vinylique et un polyéthylène haute densité non tissé.